

Exhibit O

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Elizabeth J. Jewell
Frank Abate

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Erin McKean

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pre-Conquest

1335

predictive

behavioral situation: [trans.] the anthropologist is not preconditioned to interact with those he studies | [as n.] (preconditioning) the protective effect of preconditioning. 2 bring (something) into the desired state for use: [as adj.] (preconditioned) preconditioned paper.

pre-Conquest /prɪˈkɒŋkʌst/ *adj.* occurring or existing before the Norman conquest of England.

pre-conscious /prɪˈkɒŋʃəs/ *adj.* Psychoanalysis of or associated with a part of the mind below the level of immediate conscious awareness, from which memories and emotions that have not been repressed can be recalled: beliefs and values that are on a preconscious level.

pre-consciousness /prɪˈkɒŋʃəns/ *n.* (one of) the preconscious Psychology the part of the mind in which preconscious thoughts or memories reside. —**pre-con-sci-ous-ness** *n.*

pre-cook /prɪˈkʊk/ *v.* [trans.] cook in advance: [as adj.] (precooked) precooked frozen dinners.

pre-cor-dium /prɪˈkɔːrdɪəm/ *n.* Anatomy the region of the thorax immediately in front of the heart. Late 19th cent.: singular of Latin *praecordia* 'diaphragm, entrails'. —**pre-cor-dial** /-ˈkɔːrdɪəl/ *adj.*

pre-cursor /prɪˈkɜːsər/ *n.* a person or thing that comes before another of the same kind; a forerunner: a three-stringed precursor of the violin | [as adj.] precursor cells. ■ Biochemistry a substance from which another is formed, esp. by metabolic reaction: pepsinogen is the inactive precursor of pepsin. Late Middle English: from Latin *praecursor*, from *praecurs-* 'preceded', from *praecurrere*, from *prae* 'beforehand' + *curre* 'to run'.

pre-cursor-ry /prɪˈkɜːsəri/ *adj.* preceding something in time, development, or position; preliminary: precursor seismic activity. Late 16th cent.: from Latin *praecursorius*, from *praecurs-* 'preceded' (see **PRECURSOR**).

pre-cut /prɪˈkʌt/ *v.* [trans.] [usu. as *adj.*] (precut) cut into the desired shape or sections in advance: precut pieces of cloth.

pred. *abbr.* predicate.

pre-da-cious /prɪˈdæʃəs/ (also **pre-da-ceous**) *adj.* (of an animal) predatory: predatory insects. Early 18th cent.: from Latin *praeda* 'booty' + *-acious*. —**pre-da-cious-ness** *n.* —**pre-dac-ity** /prɪˈdæsəti/ *n.*

pre-date /prɪˈdæt/ *v.* [trans.] exist or occur at a date earlier than (something): this letter predates her illness.

pre-da-tion /prɪˈdæʃən/ *n.* Zoology the preying of one animal on others: an effective defense against predation. Late 15th cent. (in the Latin sense): from Latin *praedatio*(-n-) 'taking of booty', from the verb *praedari* 'seize as plunder', from *praeda* 'booty'. The current sense dates from the 1930s.

pre-da-tor /prɪˈdætər/ *n.* an animal that naturally preys on others: wolves are major predators of rodents ■ figurative a rapacious, exploitative person or group: her wealth made her vulnerable to predators. ■ figurative a company that tries to take over another. 1920s: from Latin *praedator* 'plunderer', from *praedat-* 'seized as plunder', from the verb *praedari* (see **PREDATION**).

pre-da-to-ry /prɪˈdætəri/ *adj.* relating to or denoting an animal or animals preying naturally on others: predatory birds. ■ figurative seeking to exploit or oppress others: a life destroyed by predatory biographers and yellow journalists. Late 16th cent. (in the sense 'relating to plundering'): from Latin *praedatorius*, from *praedator* 'plunderer' (see **PREDATOR**). —**pre-da-to-ri-ly** /prɪˈdætəri/ *adv.* —**pre-da-to-ri-ness** *n.*

pre-da-to-ry pric-ing *n.* the pricing of goods or services at such a low level that other suppliers cannot compete and are forced to leave the market.

pre-dawn /prɪˈdɔːn/ *adj.* relating to or taking place before dawn: Sunday's predawn raid by Israeli warplanes.

pre-de-cease /prɪˈdiːs/ *formal* *v.* [trans.] die before (another person, typically someone related by blood or marriage): his second wife predeceased him.

pre-de-ces-sor /prɪˈdesəsər/ *n.* a person who held a job or office before the current holder: the new president's foreign policy is very similar to that of his predecessor. ■ a thing that has been followed or replaced by another: the chapel was built in 1864 on the site of its predecessor. Late Middle English: from late Latin *praedecessor*, from Latin *prae* 'beforehand' + *de-cessor* 'retiring officer' (from *decedere* 'depart').

pre-de-fined /prɪˈdiːnd/ *adj.* defined, limited, or established in advance: predefined styles for tables, outlines, paragraphs, and graphics.

pre-de-la /prɪˈdele/ *n.* 1 a step or platform on which an altar is placed. 2 a raised shelf above an altar. ■ a painting or sculpture on this, typically forming an

appendage to an altarpiece. Mid 19th cent.: from Italian, literally 'stool'.

pre-des-ti-nar-i-an /prɪˈdestəˈneɪ(ə)rɪən/ *n.* a person who believes in the doctrine of predestination.

adj. upholding, affirming, or relating to the doctrine of predestination.

pre-des-ti-nate *v.* /prɪˈdestəˌnæt/ [trans.] predestine. *adj.* /prɪˈdestənɪt/ predestined. Late Middle English: from ecclesiastical Latin *praedestinat-* 'made firm beforehand', from the verb *praedestinare*, from *prae* 'in advance' + *destinare* 'establish'.

pre-des-ti-na-tion /prɪˈdestəˈnæʃən/ *n.* (as a doctrine in Christian theology) the divine foreordaining of all that will happen, esp. with regard to the salvation of some and not others. It has been particularly associated with the teachings of St. Augustine of Hippo and of Calvin. Middle English: from ecclesiastical Latin *praedestinatio*(-n-), from *praedestinare* 'make firm beforehand' (see **PREDESTINATE**).

pre-des-tine /prɪˈdestɪn/ *v.* [trans.] (usu. *be* predestined) (of God) destine (someone) for a particular fate or purpose: Calvinists believed that every person was predestined by God to go to heaven or to hell. ■ determine (an outcome or course of events) in advance by divine will or fate: she was certain that fate was with her and everything was predestined | [as *adj.*] (predestined) our predestined end. Late Middle English: from Old French *predestiner* or ecclesiastical Latin *praedestinare* (see **PREDESTINATE**).

pre-de-ter-mine /prɪˈdiːtərˌmɪn/ *v.* [trans.] establish or decide in advance: closed questions almost predetermine the response given | [as *adj.*] (predetermined) a predetermined level of spending. ■ (usu. *be* predetermined) predestine (an outcome or course of events): a strong sense that life had been predetermined. Early 17th cent.: from late Latin *praedeterminare*, from *prae* 'beforehand' + *determinare* 'limit, settle'. —**pre-de-ter-min-a-ble** *adj.* —**pre-de-ter-mi-na-tion** /-ˌtərˌmɪˈnæʃən/ *n.*

pre-de-ter-min-er /prɪˈdiːtərˌmɪnər/ *n.* Grammar a word or phrase that occurs before a determiner, typically quantifying the noun phrase, for example both or a lot of.

pre-di-al /prɪˈdiəl/ *adj.* archaic of, relating to, or consisting of land or farming: political or predial sources of discontent. ■ historical relating to or denoting a slave or tenant attached to farms or the land: predial service. ■ historical (of a tithe) consisting of agricultural produce.

n. historical a predial slave. Late Middle English: from medieval Latin *praedialis*, from Latin *praedium* 'farm'.

predic. *abbr.* predicate.

pred-i-ca-ble /prɪˈdɪkəbəl/ *adj.* that may be predicated or affirmed.

n. a thing that is predicable. ■ (usu. *predicables*) (in Aristotelian logic) each of the classes to which predicates belong, usually listed as: genus, species, difference, property, and accident. Mid 16th cent.: from medieval Latin *praedicabilis* 'able to be affirmed', from Latin *praedicare* 'declare' (see **PREDICATE**). —**pred-i-ca-bil-ity** /prɪˈdɪkəˈbɪləti/ *n.*

pred-i-ca-ment /prɪˈdɪkəmənt/ *n.* 1 a difficult, unpleasant, or embarrassing situation: the club's financial predicament. 2 archaic Philosophy (in Aristotelian logic) each of the ten 'categories', often listed as: substance or being, quantity, quality, relation, place, time, posture, having or possession, action, and passion. Late Middle English (sense 2): from late Latin *praedicamentum* 'something predicated' (rendering Greek *katēgoria* 'category'), from Latin *praedicare* (see **PREDICATE**). From the sense 'category' arose the sense 'state of being, condition'; hence 'unpleasant situation'.

pred-i-cate *n.* /prɪˈdɪkət/ Grammar the part of a sentence or clause containing a verb and stating something about the subject (e.g., went home in John went home): [as *adj.*] predicate adjective. ■ Logic something that is affirmed or denied concerning an argument of a proposition.

v. /prɪˈdɪkət/ [trans.] 1 Grammar & Logic state, affirm, or assert (something) about the subject of a sentence or an argument of proposition: a word which predicates something about its subject | aggression is predicated of those who act aggressively. 2 (predicate something on/upon) found or base something on: the theory of structure on which later chemistry was predicated. Late Middle English (as a noun): from Latin *praedicatum* 'something declared', neuter of *praedicatus* 'declared, proclaimed', past participle of the verb *praedicare*, from *prae* 'beforehand' + *dicare* 'make known'. —**pred-i-ca-tion** /prɪˈdɪkəʃən/ *n.*

pred-i-cate *cal-cu-lus* /ˈprɛdəkət/ *n.* the branch of symbolic logic that deals with propositions containing predicates, names, and quantifiers.

pred-i-cate *nom-i-na-tive* *n.* Grammar a word in the nominative case that completes a copulative verb, such as son in the sentence *Charlie is my son*.

pred-i-ca-tive /ˈprɛdəˌkætɪv/ *adj.* 1 Grammar (of an adjective or noun) forming or contained in the predicate, as old in the dog is old (but not in the old dog) and house in there is a large house. Contrasted with **ATTRIBUTIVE**. ■ denoting a use of the verb to be to assert something about the subject. 2 Logic acting as a predicate. Mid 19th cent.: from Latin *praedicativus*, from *praedicat-* 'declared' (in medieval Latin 'predicated'), from the verb *praedicare* (see **PREDICATE**). —**pred-i-ca-tive-ly** *adv.*

pred-i-ca-tor /ˈprɛdəˌkætər/ *n.* (in systemic grammar) a verb phrase considered as a constituent of clause structure, along with subject, object, and adjunct.

pre-dict /prɪˈdɪkt/ *v.* [trans.] say or estimate that (a specified thing) will happen in the future or will be a consequence of something: it is too early to predict a result | [with clause] he predicts that the trend will continue | [as *adj.*] (predicted) the predicted growth is 47 percent. Early 17th cent.: from Latin *praedict-* 'made known beforehand, declared', from the verb *praedicere*, from *prae* 'beforehand' + *dicere* 'say'. —**pre-dic-tor** /-tər/ *n.*

THE RIGHT WORD augur, divine, forecast, foreshadow, foretell, predict, prognosticate, prophesy

While all of these words refer to telling something before it happens, predict is the most commonly used and applies to the widest variety of situations. It can mean anything from hazarding a guess (they predicted he'd never survive the year) to making an astute inference based on facts or statistical evidence (predict that the Republicans would win the election).

When a meteorologist tells us whether it will rain or snow tomorrow, he or she is said to forecast the weather, a word that means predict but is used particularly in the context of weather and other phenomena that cannot be predicted easily by the general public (statistics forecast an influx of women into the labor force).

Divine and foreshadow mean to suggest the future rather than to predict it, especially by giving or evaluating subtle hints or clues. To divine something is to perceive it through intuition or insight (to divine in the current economic situation the disaster that lay ahead), while foreshadow can apply to anyone or anything that gives an indication of what is to come (her abrupt departure that night foreshadowed the breakdown in their relationship).

Foretell, like foreshadow, can refer to the clue rather than the person who gives it and is often used in reference to the past (evidence that foretold the young girl's violent end).

Augur means to foreshadow a favorable or unfavorable outcome for something (the turnout on opening night augured well for the play's success).

Prophesy connotes either inspired or mystical knowledge of the future and suggests more authoritative wisdom than augur (a baseball fan for decades, he prophesied the young batter's rise to stardom).

Although anyone who has inside information or knowledge of signs and symptoms can prognosticate, it is usually a doctor who does so by looking at the symptoms of a disease to predict its future outcome.

pre-dict-a-ble /prɪˈdɪkəbəl/ *adj.* able to be predicted: the market is volatile and never predictable. ■ chiefly derogatory behaving or occurring in a way that is expected: the characters were very stereotyped and extremely predictable. —**pre-dict-a-bil-ity** /-ˌdɪktəˈbɪləti/ *n.* —**pre-dict-a-bly** /-blɪ/ *adv.* [sentence adverb] predictably, Margaret found an excuse to interrupt him | [as submodifier] a predictably hostile response.

pre-dic-tion /prɪˈdɪkʃən/ *n.* a thing predicted; a forecast: a prediction that the Greeks would destroy the Persian empire. ■ the action of predicting something: the prediction of future behavior. Mid 16th cent.: from Latin *praedictio*(-n-), from *praedicere* 'make known beforehand' (see **PREDICT**).

pre-dic-tive /prɪˈdɪktɪv/ *adj.* relating to or having the effect of predicting an event or result: predictive

Pronunciation Key *a* ago; *ə* over; *ʰ* or *ə* up; *ʱ* or *or* fur; *a* hat; *ā* rate; *ā* car; *ch* chew; *ē* see; *e*(ə) air; *i* fit; *i* by; *i*(ə) ear; *ng* sing; *ō* go; *ō* for; *oi* boy; *ōō* good; *ōō* goo; *ou* out; *sh* she; *th* thin; *th* then; *(h)w* why; *zh* vision

virginity

divided between U.S. and British administration. The islands were settled, mainly in the 17th century, by British and Danish sugar planters. The U.S. islands include about 50 islands; pop. 108,000; capital, Charlotte Amalie (on St. Thomas). They were purchased from Denmark in 1917 because of their strategic position. The British islands consist of about 40 islands in the northeastern part of the group; pop. 17,000; capital, Road Town (on Tortola).

vir-gin-ity /vər'jɪnəti/ *n.* the state of never having had sexual intercourse: *he lost his virginity in college.* ■ the state of being naive, innocent, or inexperienced in a particular context: *his political virginity.* ▶Middle English: from Old French *virginité*, from Latin *virginitas*, from *virgo* (see **VIRGIN**).

Virgin Mary the mother of Jesus (see **MARY**).

vir-gin queen *n.* 1 an unfertilized queen bee. 2 (the Virgin Queen) Queen Elizabeth I of England, who died unmarried.

vir-gin's bower *n.* a North American clematis with white flowers. Also called **OLD MAN'S BEARD**, because of the fluffy gray plumes that stick to the seeds in autumn. • *Clematis virginiana*, family Ranunculaceae.

Vir-go /'vɜːɡo/ 1 *Astronomy* a large constellation (the Virgin), said to represent a maiden or goddess associated with the harvest. It contains several bright stars, the brightest of which is Spica, and a dense cluster of galaxies. ■ [as *genitive*] (**Vir-ginis**) used with a preceding letter or numeral to designate a star in this constellation: *the star Gamma Virginis.* 2 *Astrology* the sixth sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters about August 23. ■ (a **Virgo**) (*pl.* -gos) a person born when the sun is in this sign. ▶Latin. —**Vir-go-an** /-gəʊn/ *n.* & *adj.* (in sense 2).

vir-go in-tac-ta /'vɜːɡoʊn'ɪktə/ *n.* chiefly *Law* a girl or woman who has never had sexual intercourse, originally a virgin whose hymen is intact. ▶Latin, literally 'untouched virgin.'

vir-gule /'vɜːɡyʊl/ *n.* another term for **SLASH** (sense 2). ▶mid 19th cent.: from French, literally 'comma,' from Latin *virgula*, diminutive of *virga* 'rod.'

vir-ides-cent /'vɪrə'desənt/ *adj.* greenish or becoming green. ▶mid 19th cent.: from late Latin *virides-cent* 'becoming green,' from the verb *viridescere*, from Latin *viridis* 'green.' —**vir-ides-cence** *n.*

vir-id-i-an /'vɪrɪ'diən/ *n.* a bluish-green pigment consisting of hydrated chromium hydroxide. ■ the bluish-green color of this. ▶late 19th cent.: from Latin *viridis* 'green' (from *virere* 'be green') + **-IAN**.

vir-ile /'vɪrəl/ *adj.* (of a man) having strength, energy, and a strong sex drive. See note at **MALE**. ■ having or characterized by strength and energy: *a strong, virile performance of the Mass.* ▶late 15th cent. (in the sense 'characteristic of a man'): from French *viril* or Latin *virilis*, from *vir* 'man.' —**vir-il-ity** /və'rɪlɪti/ *n.*

vir-il-ism /'vɪrəlɪzəm/ *n.* *Medicine* the condition that results from virilization.

vir-il-i-za-tion /'vɪrələ'zæʃən/ *n.* *Medicine* the development of male physical characteristics (such as muscle bulk, body hair, and deep voice) in a female or precociously in a boy, typically as a result of excess androgen production.

vir-i-no /'vɪrɪno/ *v.* (pl. -nos) *Microbiology* a hypothetical infectious particle postulated as the cause of scrapie, BSE, and Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease, consisting of noncoding nucleic acid in a protective coat made from host cell proteins. Compare with **PRION**. ▶1970s: from **VIRUS** + the diminutive suffix **-ino**.

vir-i-on /'vɪrɪən/ *n.* *Microbiology* the complete, infective form of a virus outside a host cell, with a core of RNA or DNA and a capsid. ▶1950s: from **VIRUS** + **-ON**.

vi-roid /'vɪroɪd/ *n.* *Microbiology* an infectious entity affecting plants, smaller than a virus and consisting only of nucleic acid without a protein coat.

vi-ro-lo-gy /'vɪrələdʒi/ *n.* the branch of science that deals with the study of viruses. —**vi-ro-log-i-cal** /'vɪrə'lɒdʒɪkəl/ *adj.* —**vi-ro-log-i-cal-ly** *adv.* —**vi-ro-lo-gist** /-dʒɪst/ *n.*

vir-tu /'vɜːtʊ/ (also **ver-tu**) *n.* 1 knowledge of or expertise in the fine arts. ■ curios or objets d'art collectively. 2 *poetic/literary* the good qualities inherent in a person or thing. ▶early 18th cent.: from Italian *virtù* 'virtue'; the variant *vertu* is an alteration, as *fit* from French.

▶**PHRASE** *article* (or *object*) of **virtu** an article that is interesting because of its antiquity, beauty, quality of workmanship, etc.

vir-tu-al /'vɜːtʃʊəl/ *adj.* almost or nearly as

1877

described, but not completely or according to strict definition: *the virtual absence of border controls.* ■ *Computing* not physically existing as such but made by software to appear to do so: *a virtual computer.* See also **VIRTUAL REALITY**. ■ *Optics* relating to the points at which rays would meet if produced backward. ■ *Physics* denoting particles or interactions with extremely short lifetimes and (owing to the uncertainty principle) indefinitely great energies, postulated as intermediates in some processes. ▶late Middle English (also in the sense 'possessing certain virtues'): from medieval Latin *virtualis*, from Latin *virtus* 'virtue,' suggested by late Latin *virtuosus*. —**vir-tu-al-ity** /'vɜːtʃʊəl'ɪtɪ/ *n.*

vir-tu-al com-mun-ity *n.* a community of people sharing common interests, ideas, and feelings over the Internet.

vir-tu-al im-age *n.* *Optics* an optical image formed from the apparent divergence of light rays from a point, as opposed to an image formed from their actual divergence.

vir-tu-al-ize /'vɜːtʃʊəlaɪz/ *v.* convert (something) to a computer-generated simulation of reality: [*trans.*] traditional universities have begun to virtualize parts of their curricula [*intrans.*] our method makes it easy to virtualize. —**vir-tu-al-i-za-tion** *n.* —**vir-tu-a-li-zer** *n.*

vir-tu-al-ly /'vɜːtʃʊəl(w)li/ *adv.* nearly; almost: *virtually all those arrested were accused* | *the college became virtually bankrupt.* ■ *Computing* by means of virtual reality techniques.

vir-tu-al mem-o-ry (also **vir-tu-al stor-age**) *n.* *Computing* memory that appears to exist as main storage although most of it is supported by data held in secondary storage, transfer between the two being made automatically as required.

vir-tu-al of-fice *n.* the operational domain of any business or organization whose work force includes a significant proportion of workers using technology to perform their work at home.

vir-tu-al pet *n.* another term for **CYBERPET**.

vir-tu-al pri-vate net-work (abbr.: **VPN**) *n.* *Computing* a method employing encryption to provide secure access to a remote computer over the Internet.

vir-tu-al re-al-ity *n.* *Computing* the computer-generated simulation of a three-dimensional image or environment that can be interacted with in a seemingly real or physical way by a person using special electronic equipment, such as a helmet with a screen inside or gloves fitted with sensors.

vir-tue /'vɜːtʃʊəl/ *n.* 1 behavior showing high moral standards: *paragons of virtue.* See note at **GOODNESS**.

■ a quality considered morally good or desirable in a person: *patience is a virtue.* ■ a good or useful quality of a thing: *Mike was extolling the virtues of the car* | *there's no virtue in suffering in silence.* ■ *archaic* virginity or chastity, esp. of a woman. 2 (**virtues**) (in traditional Christian angelology) the seventh highest order of the ninefold celestial hierarchy. ▶Middle English: from Old French *vertu*, from Latin *virtus* 'valor, merit, moral perfection,' from *vir* 'man.' —**vir-tue-less** *adj.*

▶**PHRASES** *by* (or *in*) **virtue** of because or as a result of. ■ *make a virtue of* derive benefit or advantage from submitting to (an unwelcome obligation or unavoidable circumstance).

vir-tu-o-so /'vɜːtʃʊə'soʊ/ *n.* (pl. -si /-sē/ or -sos) a person highly skilled in music or another artistic pursuit: *a celebrated clarinet virtuoso* | [*as adj.*] *virtuoso guitar playing.* ■ a person with a special knowledge of or interest in works of art or curios. ▶early 17th cent.: from Italian, literally 'learned, skillful,' from late Latin *virtuosus* (see **VIRTUOUS**). —**vir-tu-o-sic** /-'æ-sɪk/ *adj.* —**vir-tu-o-si-ty** /-'æ-sɪtɪ/ *n.*

vir-tu-ous /'vɜːtʃʊəs/ *adj.* having or showing high moral standards: *she considered herself very virtuous because she neither drank nor smoked.* See note at **MORAL**. ■ *archaic* (esp. of a woman) chaste. ▶Middle English: from Old French *virtuosus*, from late Latin *virtuosus*, from *virtus* 'virtue.' —**vir-tu-ous-ly** *adv.* —**vir-tu-ous-ness** *n.*

vir-u-lence gene *n.* a gene whose presence or activity in an organism's genome is responsible for the pathogenicity of an infective agent.

vir-u-lent /'vɪr(y)ələnt/ *adj.* 1 (of a disease or poison) extremely severe or harmful in its effects. 2 (of a pathogen, esp. a virus) highly infective. 3 bitterly hostile: *a virulent attack on liberalism.* ▶late Middle English (originally describing a poisoned wound): from Latin *virulentus*, from *virus* 'poison' (see **VIRUS**). —**vir-u-lence** *n.* —**vir-u-lent-ly** *adv.*

vir-us /'vɪrəs/ *n.* an infective agent that typically consists of a nucleic acid molecule in a protein coat, is

viscoelasticity

too small to be seen by light microscopy, and is able to multiply only within the living cells of a host: [*as adj.*] *a virus infection.* ■ *informal* an infection or disease caused by such an agent. ■ *figurative* a harmful or corrupting influence: *the virus of cruelty that is latent in all human beings.* ■ (also **com-puter vi-rus**) a piece of code that is capable of copying itself and typically has a detrimental effect, such as corrupting the system or destroying data. ▶late Middle English (denoting the venom of a snake): from Latin, literally 'slimy liquid, poison.' The earlier medical sense, superseded by the current use as a result of improved scientific understanding, was 'a substance produced in the body as the result of disease, esp. one that is capable of infecting others with the same disease.' **Vis.** *abbr.* Viscount.

vis-a /'vɪzə/ *n.* an endorsement on a passport indicating that the holder is allowed to enter, leave, or stay for a specified period of time in a country. ▶mid 19th cent.: via French from Latin *visa*, past participle (neuter plural) of *videre* 'to see.'

vis-age /'vɪzɪʃ/ *n.* [*usu. in sing.*] *poetic/literary* a person's face, with reference to the form or proportions of the features: *an elegant, angular visage.* ■ a person's facial expression: *there was something hidden behind his visage of cheerfulness.* ■ *figurative* the surface of an object presented to view: *the moonlit visage of the port's whitewashed buildings.* ▶Middle English: via Old French from Latin *visus* 'sight,' from *videre* 'to see.' —**vis-aged** *adj.* [*in combination*] a stern-visaged old man.

Vis-ā-kha /'vɪ'sākə/ *n.* variant spelling of **VESAK**.

Vis-a-kha-pat-nam /'vɪ'shākə'pətnəm/ a port on the coast of Andhra Pradesh, in southeastern India; pop. 750,000.

Vis-a-lia /'vɪ'sæliə/ *v.* a city in south central California, in the San Joaquin Valley; pop. 75,636.

vis-à-vis /'vɪz ə 'vɪ/ *prep.* in relation to; with regard to: *many agencies now have a unit to deal with women's needs vis-à-vis employment.* ■ as compared with; as opposed to: *the advantage for U.S. exports is the value of the dollar vis-à-vis other currencies.*

▶*adv. archaic* in a position facing a specified or implied subject: *he was there vis-à-vis with Miss Arundel.*

▶*n. (pl. same)* 1 a person or group occupying a corresponding position to that of another person or group in a different area or domain; a counterpart: *his admiration for the U.S. armed services extends to their vis-à-vis, the Russian military.* 2 a face-to-face meeting: *the dreaded vis-à-vis with his boss.* ▶mid 18th cent.: French, literally 'face to face,' from Old French *vis* 'face.'

USAGE The expression *vis-à-vis* literally means 'face to face.' Avoid using it to mean 'about, concerning,' as in *he wanted to talk to me vis-à-vis next weekend.* In the sense 'in contrast, comparison, or relation to,' however, *vis-à-vis* is generally acceptable: *let us consider government regulations vis-à-vis employment rates.*

Visc. *abbr.* Viscount.

vis-ca-cha /'vɪ'skəʃə/ *n.* a large South American burrowing rodent of the chinchilla family, sometimes hunted for its fur and flesh. ■ *Genera* *Lagidium* and *Lagostomus*, family Chinchillidae: four species. ▶early 17th cent.: via Spanish from Quechua (*h*)vis-cacha.

vis-cer-a /'vɪsərə/ *plural n. (sing. vis-cus* /'vɪskəs/) the internal organs in the main cavities of the body, esp. those in the abdomen, e.g., the intestines. ▶mid 17th cent.: from Latin, plural of *viscus* (see **VISCUS**).

vis-cer-al /'vɪs(ə)rəl/ *adj.* of or relating to the viscera: *the visceral nervous system.* ■ relating to deep inward feelings rather than to the intellect: *the voters' visceral fear of change.* —**vis-cer-al-ly** *adv.*

vis-cer-o-trop-ic /'vɪsərə'trɒpɪk/ *adj.* (of a microorganism) tending to attack or affect the viscera.

vis-cid /'vɪsɪd/ *adj.* glutinous; sticky: *the viscid mucus lining of the intestine.* ▶mid 17th cent.: from late Latin *viscidus*, from Latin *viscum* 'birdlime.' —**vis-cid-i-ty** /və'sɪdətɪ/ *n.*

vis-co-e-las-tic-i-ty /'vɪskə-i,ləs'tɪsɪtɪ/ *n.* [*also* *-ela-*] *n.* *Physics* the property of a substance of exhibiting both elastic and viscous behavior, the application of stress causing temporary deformation if the stress is quickly removed but permanent deformation if it is maintained. —**vis-co-e-las-tic** /-i'ləstɪk/ *adj.*

Pronunciation Key ə ago; ər over; 'ə or, ə up; 'ər or, ər fur; a hat; ā rate; ā car; CH chew; e let; ē see; e(ə)r air; i fit; i by; (ə)r ear; NG sing; ō go; ō for; oī boy; ōō good; ōō goo; ou out; SH she; TH thin; (h)w why; ZH vision